

Hartford Republican.

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TELEGRAPHIC.
Through ALTON 123

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

Cut out the tobacco. Raise more
corn and hay.

At last accounts Gov. McCreary was
running well on lake Erie.

The coming fight will be to eliminate
the secret rule of the binding
caucus.

We are all more than willing for
the product of the other fellow to
be placed on the free list.

The Democratic members of
Congress have an easy time. The caucus
does all the thinking for them.

Looks like the Rheas will be com-
pelled to call "Bob" Thomas' hand
when he gets home from Wash-
ington.

THE TOBACCO PROBLEM.

Every time the tobacco growers of
this section attempt an organization
which will include everybody—even
the dumper—the Tobacco Trust im-
mediately gets busy and organizes a
little tobacco crowd of its own. With
this wedge it effectively nullifies the
hard work done by the farmers and
the hardships which they have under-
gone to organize and hold their crops
for better prices. The Trust pays
good prices to the farmers who be-
long to its own crowd, makes delivery
easy for them and otherwise holds
out inducements to the un-
thinking members of the other real
tobacco growers organization to join
them. Recently there has been start-
ed an effort to combine all of the
different tobacco organizations, and
if possible eliminate the one controlled
by the Trust. Unless this can be
done, the tobacco growers of Ken-
tucky will either remain in slavery,
or be compelled to grow some other
product. The latter is what they
should do, but it is a difficult mat-
ter to change in a day from one pro-
duct or money making line to another,
especially where men have grown
into this line from one generation
to another for more than a hundred
years. Some objection has been raised
to the new organization because
it is a secret one. This should be no
objection provided the movement is
managed by cool heads, and by those
who have the best interests of their
country at heart. Those who do not
propose to see the laws of the land
violated and yet by those who do
propose to see that the hardest work-
ing class of people in America are
not kept in rags and tatters by a
grinding monopoly, which while it
pays a 40 per cent dividend on its
common stock, is only willing to al-
low the producer of the product upon
which this enormous profit is made,
one tenth of one per cent profit on
the investment after a fair return
for wages is deducted. The tobacco
problem is a grave one, and one
which should enlist the best thought
of the best people in all our country.

This is the reason that lawyers, doc-
tors, merchants and men of all pro-
fessions are admitted to this associa-
tion. We are all more or less inter-
ested and more or less dependent
upon a proper solution of this question,
whether we actually grow to-
bacco or not. We trust that wisdom
and prudence will prevail and that
a just solution will be found.

The Impeachment of Sulzer.

Yesterday a New York judge de-
clared null and void the restrictions
imposed by the New York constitution
upon the power of the legislature, in
special session at the call of the
Governor.

It is a decision sustaining a most
revolutionary course followed by one
branch of the Legislature under in-
structions from Tammany Hall.

This same legislative body has ac-
quitted Conlan, a judge, in the face
of evidence most damning. It has ac-
quitted one of its own members
accused of taking bribes and that mem-
ber is now in the penitentiary.

This question, as to the power of this
Legislature to impeach a Governor
at a special session called for another
and defined purposes, will be decided
Saturday on a motion to dis-
solve an injunction granted Tuesday
restraining the Senate from further
steps in this criminal conspiracy.

The impeachment that failed in the
suing to bring a bribe-taker to justice
is now to follow lines that re-

move every element of uncertainty.
These plans were conceived by Murphy,
they were framed by his henchmen,
a government established by the peo-
ple and placed in supreme power a
man who has ever been a most sub-
servient tool of Murphy. This Lieutenant Governor, seeking now to usurp
the power conferred by the people on
Sulzer, never could have been elected
Governor; he was nominated for Lieu-
tenant Governor by Murphy in order
to deceive the people as to Murphy's
purposes. He put Sulzer there to
carry orders, and then he named
Olyan as the substitute to take Sul-
zer's place whenever Sulzer refused
to execute the program of public
plunder essential to Tammany Hall's
continuance in power.

The revolution goes on step by
step, every day demonstrating that
Murphy has power as absolute over
a certain portion of New York City
and of New York State as that of
the Czar of Russia over that em-
pire.

In the face of this demonstration
we have now still denouncing our
system of recall. The judgement of
a recall in the Sulzer case would have
to be far more desperate than that
under the present rules of impeach-
ment, as interpreted by Murphy. The
case would have to be argued before
the people, time given for the
consideration of those arguments and
then time taken for deliberate action.

Impeachment suits the revolution-
aries. Impeachment plays into the
hands of Murphy. Under his control
of both bodies of the Legislature
he can protect his own henchmen and
destroy any man who questions his
supremacy.

It serves to show that under eth-
er proceeding, under the recall or im-
peachment, organized power
can compass its purpose, in the face
of popular indifference.

In the face of an aroused public
opinion either suffices.

"For forms of government let tools
contest;

Whatever is best administered is
best."—Evening Post.

\$1200 Positions.

The Bowling Green Business Uni-
versity received three twelve-hundred-
dollar vacancies in one mail last
week. That school is called upon ev-
ery year for three times as many
bookkeepers, stenographers and tele-
graph operators as it can sup-
ply.

1911.

Already Feit by the Farmer

The first batch of Democraic Far-
mers ripening in this part of the country
is to be fed by the numbers among the
sugar beet growers. On account of
the uncertainty of the sugar Tariff
and the prospects that sugar is to be
put on the free list, the managers
of the sugar beet factory at Chaska,
Minn., buyers of sugar beets grown
in this section, have notified the
growers through Mr. Bevan, the local
field man, that they will not be able
to pay over \$4.50 per ton for the crop
another year. This is a cut of ten
per cent below what was paid last
year and will be paid for this season's
crop. This may mean the destruction
of the sugar beet industry in this
locality altogether. It is an infant
industry here, so much so in fact that
growers are not prepared to compete
with the Chinese and Japanese im-
porters of Hawaii and the cheap Span-
ish laborers of Cuba. They should
not be expected to. This is only one
of a great many industries that will
be affected by the enactment of the
Democratic Free-Trade laws, and if
they go into effect as is now proposed
the people might just as well pre-
pare themselves for the consequences.

—Estherile (Ind.) Vindicator and
Republican.

It Is A Blunder.

The average citizen looks upon the
Tariff schedules as more or less of
a problem. The terms are strange and
the details confusing, but when it
comes to bananas and the increase in
cost on account of a duty all can see
and understand. The fact that the
Government has added two million
dollars to the banana bill will serve
to cover several times that sum by
the time the increase reaches the
consumer. There is no disguise, no
diffusion of the tax. It is a specific
tax on a single article. It is a blunder,
but the people will have to foot
the bill just the same.—Jersey City
Journal.

What Mr. Wilson calls a "compet-
itive Tariff," for want of a better
term to apply to his near Free-Trade
measure, will not sell one single ad-
ditional dollar's worth of goods and
products abroad. What it will do will
be to open our markets to foreign-
made goods, to increase largely our
imports and very largely reduce, if
not wipe out altogether, the \$12,000,-
000 balance of trade now in our favor
—Sullivan (Ind.) Union.

Field Seed

Best Red Top Seed, sack included,
22 cents per pound. Best Timothy
Seed \$1.25 per bushel. For sale by
W. E. KELLER,
Produce Merchant,
Hartford, Ky.

PLEASANT FIELD OF HOLY WRIT

Sunday School Lesson Is Given.

Story of the Golden Calf, Taken From Exodus 32, Is Told.

The International Sunday-School
Lesson, Third Quarter, Lesson 12, Ex-
odus 32, September 21, 1911.

THE GOLDEN CALF.

(The Story)

The people's heart was still grieved
and their religious perceptions in-
distinct. As a mass they had vague
notions of the power that had led them,
but had not attained to the idea of omnipresence. They probably
gazed upon God as a mighty deity
beyond whose jurisdiction it was possi-
ble for them to stray. They were
very far short of the idea of the
spirituality of God. They created a
visible palladium. It was a crucial
time. God was proving his people.

The test was severe, but not out of
proportion to their ability to endure
it. Would they be true to the pledge
which they had voluntarily taken
when they said: "All that the Lord
has spoken we will do?" And there
was a sudden epidemic of fear, and
there was no covering personality to
withstand it. The black shadow
of Egypt eclipsed for them the
heavenly light of Sinai. With the in-
visible voice still ringing in their
ears—"They shall not make unto me
any graven image"—they still re-
quired Aaron to make one. Charity
seems to have suggested that Aaron's
compliance was in reality only de-
signed to gain time in hopes of Moses
return, or that he was really play-
ing one sinful propensity against an-
other in hopes of checkmating Egyp-
tian with impunity. At best Aaron
cuts a poor figure. He might do for
an easy-going beneficent, but had no
martyr stuff in him. This was the
occasion on which the Israelites in
their hearts turned back to Egypt,
as Stephen affirmed. That glittering
image carried in the van would be a
substitute for the firecloud pillar
and the image of Egypt's fabled Apis
would be an saga under which they
might shelter themselves from the
wrath of their former taskmasters. While the carnival of idolatry was at
its height, the towering form of Moses
appeared. Unconscious of the sym-
bolic character of his action, he
held the tables apart, then dashed
them on the rocks below; thus giving
for all time the strongest possi-
ble emphasis to the phrase, "the
broken law." Next he attacked the
costly image, taking the granite frag-
ments of the broken tables to pul-
verize the idol. Having done what
mortal hands could do to reform the
great evil, the mediator of the old con-
tract hastened up the granite stair-
case of Sinai, into Jehovah's pres-
ence, and there with a patriotic em-
otion that struggles to express itself
in a broken and elliptical sentence,
intercessed in Israel's behalf with
an abandon and self-oblivion only
equaled by Paul when he wished his
self assured for his brethren's sake.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

Hegel affirms that the circum-
stances under which the law was given
on Mount Sinai amounted to an
absolute enslavement of the human
individuality by the majesty of the
divine personality.

The circumstances were confessedly dread and
solemn, and appropriate so, but
not to the extent of enslavement.

That event was of the nature of a
covenant—which implies the free
consent of both parties. The people of
their own accord said, "All that the
Lord hath spoken, we will do."

The people were not metamorphosed
into religious automata; is evident
from their shameful lapses. They were
perfectly free to recede from the
covenant which had been ratified in
the thunders of the mount. They actu-
ally did so. Such is the hateful ele-
ment of falsehood which inheres in
nations and individuals, and deter-
mines their destiny! It is a dread
gift, exalting the recipient to high-
est heaven, but making his fall to
lowest hell possible. The grievous
consequences of sin, its persistent and
almost ineradicable nature, have a
startling illustration in this circum-
stance. It turned into a Hebrew pro-
verb, "No affliction happens to Is-
rael in which there is not some par-
ticle of the dust of the golden calf."

The gold curse, after all, is not so
modern as we supposed. Moses used
it three thousand years ago when he
made Israel swear his own god. He
"poured it into their bowls."

The utter futility as well as shameful
insolence of adopting measures of ex-
pediency when moral principles are
at stake, is here exemplified. The
result should be the strongest pos-
sible deterrent. The desperately "poor
out" Aaron made at it is a fair sam-
ple of what comes of using fitness in
matters of morals. Right is right.
Wrong is wrong. There is no shading
off, no neutral tint, between the
two. The cry is still, "Who is on
the Lord's side?"

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEVOTIONAL SERVICE.

September 21, 1911. 2 Timothy 2:15-
16. How to get the most out of the
school year, led by a public school
teacher or a college student.

Divine approval is all-inclusive. Con-
sciousness of that is a unifying source
of joy and strength. There are things
as certainly to be shamed as there
were in St. Paul's day. If not shamed,
they make divine approval impossible
and the shame of defeat certain.

Learn Stenotype.

Stenotype is the newest and swiftest
of all methods of rapid writing yet
devised by man. It has developed a
speed of 700 words a minute. It can
be learned in five months. Write
Bowling Green Business University
for its free literature concerning
it.

1911

Impeachment Cases in United States.

Following are some famous cases
of impeachment:

1798—William Blount, Senator from
Tennessee, impeached by the United
States Senate for treason. He was
expelled from the Senate, as was
Senator Lorimer, and the impeach-
ment proceeding dropped.

1800—Federal Judge John Pickering,
impeached for drunkenness. Ac-
quitted.

1803—Judge Samuel Chase, impeach-
ed for a misdemeanor and "overbear-
ing conduct." Acquitted.

1803—Federal Judge James H. Peck,
impeached for "arbitrary conduct."

1862—Judge West H. Humphreys,
of Tennessee, impeached for rebellion
as a result of the Civil War, and con-
victed and removed from office.

1865—Gov. Charles Robinson, of
Kansas, impeached for improper con-
duct in connection with a sale of
State bonds. Acquitted.

1866—President Johnson, impeached
by the United States Senate for
"high crimes and misdemeanors," was
acquitted by a court of impeachment
composed of the United States Sen-
ate with the Chief Justice of the
United States Supreme Court pres-
iding.

1868—Governor Harrison Reed, of
Florida, impeached for "falsehood and
lying in official matters." Impeach-
ment dropped and Reed continued in
office.

1870—Gov. William H. Holden, of
North Carolina, impeached for il-
legal imprisonment and illegally declar-
ing counties in a state of insur-
rection. Removed from office and
disqualified from again holding office in
North Carolina.

1871—Gov. Powell Clayton, of Ar-
kansas, impeached for conspiracy to
remove the Lieutenant Governor from
his office. Senate recommended dis-
missal of charges and the impeach-
ment proceeding was dropped.

1871—Gov. David Butler, of Ne-
braska, impeached for having misappropriated
\$16,000 of State funds. He was
removed from office.

1872—Gov. Henry C. Warmoth, of
Louisiana, impeached on charges that
he offered a \$50,000 bribe to Lieut-
Gov. Pinchback. The Governor's term
came to an end before the trial and the
impeachment was dropped.

1876—Gov. Albert Ames, of Mis-
sissippi, impeached on charges that
he defrauded the State of \$32,750 in
connection with prison labor contrac-
ts. He resigned and the charges were
dropped.

1876—Secretary of War W. W. Bel-
knap, impeached by United States
Senate, but he resigned before the
impeachment was voted, and, conse-
quently, was acquitted for lack of jurisdiction.

1876—Lieut. Gov. Alexander K. Da-
vis, of Mississippi, impeached on the
charge of having sold a pardon to a
negro murderer, while the Governor
was absent from the State. Removed
from office and disqualified from again
holding public office in Mississippi.

1912—Robert W. Archibald, United
States Circuit Judge, assigned to the
U. S. Court of Commerce. Removed
from office and disqualified from again
holding public office under the
Government of the United States.

Pay Your Taxes.

Taxes for the year 1911 are now
due and we are ready to receive
same. Owing to a new law passed
during the last Legislature, relative
to preparing the receipts, all taxes
will have to be paid at the office. So
please call and pay your taxes at
your earliest convenience.

T. H. BLACK,
Sheriff Ohio County.

Ohio County Fair.

For above occasion the L & N.
will sell round trip tickets from
Madisonville, Elizabethtown and all intermediate
stations to Hartford. One
fare plus twenty-five cents for the
round trip (minimum